

SHERMAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA INVADED.

A Large Part of Sherman's Army Moving Towards Charleston.

He Threatens Both Charleston and Branchville and Transfers His Base to Beaufort, S. C.

Kilpatrick Expected to Cut the Charleston and Augusta Railroad.

The Rebels Burn and Abandon New River Bridge.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE NEAR GRAHAMVILLE.

The Press Despatch.

Major General Sherman, in a letter to Quartermaster General Meigs, dated Savannah, Jan. 11, 1865.

"You may see my name in any circular addressed to the Quartermasters of the army, to the effect that every part of the Southern country will support their armies by a judicious system of foraging. More animals are sent to your department than standing idle, and the wagons, than during the long and seemingly hard marches into the interior."

General Meigs adds that during the remarkable march the cavalry and train found an abundance of forage and of animals, and the Chief Quartermaster, Brigadier General Easton, reports from Savannah that the transportation is even in better condition than when the march commenced—better than he had ever before seen. No horses or mules are required from the Northern depot to refit this army, after a march of nearly three hundred miles through a hostile district.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

General Sherman's Advance Into South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8, 1865.

The enemy, in unknown force, crossed New River, on the road to Grahamville, this morning. Our forces burned the bridge across New River. The main body of the enemy is still believed to be in the neighborhood. General Wheeler is watching his movements, which are not yet fully developed.

Grahamville is seventy miles from Charleston and thirty-four from Savannah, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

The New Policy of Sherman Concealing a Deep Design.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 9.]

We publish at full length to-day the orders of Sherman on taking possession of Savannah. They are all mild and conciliatory, evincing on the part of Lincoln either a change of policy with regard to what he considers a conquered city or a determination to profess a desire to conciliate, in order to justify himself in the eyes of the world for the employment of harsh measures hereafter. His policy may be even more profound than that. Having tried severity, having tried cruelty, having tried oppression everywhere else, and having found that it has nowhere succeeded, he may wish to blind the eyes of the rest of the confederacy by the appearance of leniency, in order that they may be the more easily induced to submit to his mercy. Be the design what it may—and that some design, and a very deep one, is concealed under these orders does not admit of a doubt—Sherman seems to have changed his character as completely as the serpent changes his skin with the approach of spring. Formerly he laid it down as an axiom not to be disputed that a rebel had no right—that the very air he breathed was his, not by right, but by permission; that his life was forfeited, and that his prolongation depended entirely upon the will of the conqueror. The cruel answer which he gave at Vicksburg, when the starving inhabitants applied to him for some relief, will long be remembered by them, and will form a damning record of atrocity against him and the government that employed him in the pages of the future historian. The cruelty which he exercised at Atlanta and the ferocity with which he desolated Georgia along a path measuring sixty miles in width have no parallel in European history, and more closely resemble the career of Hyder Ali when he invaded the Carnatic than any other occurrence of modern times. But all this is changed. Sherman without opposition has come into possession of a large and rich city. There is no circumstance to irritate him. His march was unopposed, his entry triumphant, his reception flattering, and everything conspiring to put him in a high good humor with himself and with those over whom he now extends his scepter. His repose, however, is the repose of the tiger. Let him once taste blood, let him once meet with opposition, let the plotters of Georgia once fail to send him their cotton, or the people at large decline to trade with the enemy in possession of their capital, and they will soon find that his heart is not softened or his savage instincts blunted. Apparently Mayor Arnold is of this last opinion. The name of Arnold, highly respectable as it is in Europe, where it has been borne by more than one person of distinction in arms, in literature and in science, and on this continent destined to be linked with persecuted infancy. An Arnold was the military traitor of the old Revolution. An Arnold is the first person in office of this who has lately gone over to the enemy. We publish this man's address to-day.

We believe that the people of Georgia are as brave and as high spirited as any people whatever. No troops have fought better in this war than here; and none have shown higher and greater qualities. The names of her officers are household words in Virginia; Hardee and Gordon and a hundred others. Where are these prouder names? The heart of the people is right, and they will spin, we are persuaded, the recommendation of the Mayor of Savannah. As for the meeting, it has been said to have consisted of seventeen men—Englishmen, Yankees, owners of cotton and speculators generally. If it consisted of ten times as many it would be no argument to prove a disloyal disposition in Georgia. It was the very thing that it was to be presumed the enemy would do. Having full possession, what was easier for him than to get up a meeting and to put precisely such sentiments in the mouths of his members as he wished. And what could help his cause so much as to make the confederacy believe that they had been deserted by so large a population. This meeting, then, proves nothing except what all knew before, that there are traitors and weak-kneed people in Savannah, as there are here and in every other Confederate city. We shall not believe that Georgia means to sink out of the confederacy in this shameful way. We shall not believe that the sake of her brave soldiers and the noble officers that lead them. Sherman has made the Mayor of Savannah stand the people of the State, that is all.

The Omnipotent Activity of Sherman.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 9.]

While General Grant, from policy or the force of circumstances, remains quiet within his intrenchments, on the banks of the James, his coadjutors, Sherman and Thomas, keep their troops in motion, and bid fair to throw the Lieutenant General into the shade, and monopolize the popular heroism which the Yankees so lavishly bestow upon their military heroes. It seems to be well understood that a large portion of Sherman's army

SHERMAN'S NEW MOVEMENT.

The Advance of Our Army at New River—Charleston and Branchville Threatened.

The Savannah Railroad extends in a westerly direction from Savannah to the Ocmulgee (fifty-four miles), and thence to Charleston in a line almost due east, fifty miles. The South Carolina Railroad from Charleston to Augusta runs from Charleston to Branchville, sixty-two miles, in a northwesterly direction, so that Branchville is due north of Charleston, the point at which the Charleston and Savannah road crosses the Ocmulgee. If Sherman forces his way to this river he can move either towards Charleston, fifty miles, or Branchville, due north, forty miles; and in case of any disaster or reverse can fall back to Broad river, above Beaufort, under the cover of the Yankee gunboats. If the railroad from Charleston to Branchville is kept intact, Sherman's purpose, whatever they may be, will probably be thwarted, and we shall not be surprised to hear any day that Kilpatrick has been sent forward, to cut it, provided Sherman's infantry are not encountered and driven back west of the Ocmulgee. At last accounts they were moving towards Grahamville, which is twenty miles from the river.

The Seventeenth Corps Reported Gone to Beaufort, S. C.

A despatch from Charleston, S. C., January 8, says a gentleman from Savannah reports Sherman as sending the Seventeenth corps round to Beaufort to co-operate with Foster's troops between Pocomoke and Ocmulgee.

A Union Force on the Ocmulgee River.

A despatch from Macon reports the enemy one or two thousand strong, with wagons and artillery on the Ocmulgee river, moving in the direction of Southwestern Georgia on the 6th.

RICHMOND.

Surprise of Some of Our Videttes.

General Butler's Farewell Address to the Army of the James, &c., &c., &c.

Press Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 9, 1865.

The rebels made another attack on our picket line this morning, just before daylight, and captured a few videttes on the right of the Second division of the Sixth corps. The morning was very dark, and the attacking party appeared cautiously behind an old abatis until they were almost at our line, and our pickets were aware of their coming.

The men fired their pieces and ran back towards the reserves; but the rebels were so close to them, and being dressed in our uniforms, could not be distinguished from our own men, and consequently were not fired on as they otherwise would have been.

Not more than two shots were heard during the attack. The rebels retreated, taking nine men with them, and wounding one of the forty-ninth New York.

The object of the rebels seemed to be to obtain food and clothing, as they at once demanded the knapsacks and blankets of our soldiers, few of which they got, however.

Our men go on picket for twenty-four hours, and only carry one day's rations with them, taking no knapsacks or blankets. The rebels, therefore, only succeeded in gathering a few haversacks.

To-day one of the haversacks was held up by a rebel to show our boys that they had gained some of them.

Our boys wear vengeance against the rebels, and are waiting anxiously for an opportunity to pay them back double.

On the other part of the line not a gun has been fired for some days.

The weather has again changed from being very cold to rain, and the prospect to-night is that we shall have nothing but mud for a week to come.

Among the promotions lately made are those of Major Sam McConille, of the Ninety-third New York, to be colonel, and Captain Bumpus, of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, to be lieutenant colonel. These gentlemen have well merited the honors bestowed upon them, having taken an active part in every important engagement of last summer's campaign, and this recognition of their gallantry gives unusual satisfaction to their several commands.

General Butler's Farewell Address.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1865.

The following is General Butler's farewell address to the Army of the James:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Jan. 8, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES—Your commander, relieved by the order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has excited praise from the unwilling. You have endured the privations of the camp and the march without a murmur. You have never failed in attack when ordered. You have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy. You have shown the positions to be so by holding them against his fiercest assaults in the face of the enemy to retake them. These skilled in war have marched at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of officers of other nations, who have come to learn defensive warfare from the men of your skillful labor. Your deeds have rendered your name illustrious. In after times your General's noblest memory will be to say with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship is pleasure; to participate in such acts is honor; to have commanded such an army is glory. No one could yield it without regret. Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood to your country's cause, I have been clary of the precious cause confided to me. I have refused to order the useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers, and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

To the COLORED TROOPS OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.—In this army you have been treated not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those whose courage has illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, opening new fields of freedom, liberty and equality of right to yourselves and your race forever.

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES—I bid you farewell—farewell. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10, 1865.

Advices from Fort Smith, Arkansas, of the 27th ultimo confirm the reported evacuation of that post and of Van Buren by our forces, and the probable participation of their garrisons in some movement south, thus leaving that part of the country defenseless.

It was feared that Fort Smith and Van Buren would be destroyed by the rebels.

Lieutenant Wilcox, of the Chickawa battalion, had an interview with General Thayer on the 20th of December, under a flag of truce. The reported object of his visit was to surrender his battalion to the Union forces.

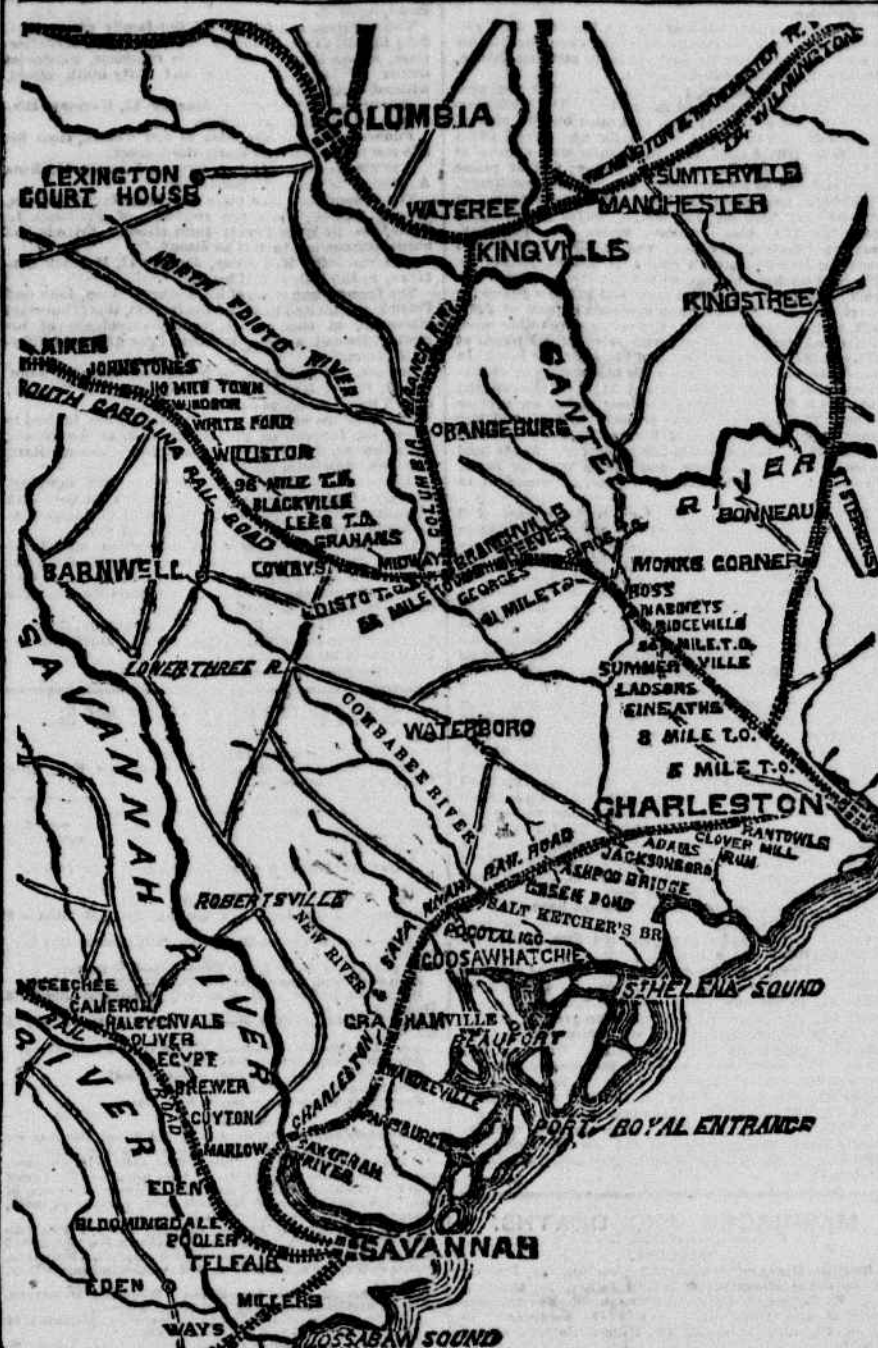
The rebel army of General Price was reported to be at Brazz depot, on the Red river. Despatches from it were very numerous, and the whole country was filled with struggles.

Advices from Fort Smith say the troops have not yet left that post, and will be required to remain there to protect government stores until the Arkansas river is again in condition to permit their removal. It is believed the President will revoke the order of evacuation.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1865.

The Central Transit Company's steamer America sailed for San Juan del Fuerte P. M., with six hundred passengers for New York via Nicaragua.



MEXICO.

Important Imperial Manifesto.

Maximilian Firm on the Church Question.

Church Property Belongs to the State, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Barton, which left Havana January 7, at one o'clock in the afternoon, arrived at this port yesterday. We have to thank the purser for the early delivery of our files.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1865.

The British steamer arrived this morning; but since I cannot get at all the news she brings I must content myself with giving the most important part.

Maximilian has issued the following manifesto or decree on the important question of church property, showing, at least, that he has the nerve to take a stand, upon which he must either rise or fall. I am told by passengers that the paper was received with real enthusiasm in the capital. I present you with a translation, having been able, by mere good luck, to get hold of a copy for a few minutes.

MEXICO, Dec. 27, 1864.

MY DEAR MEXICAN EXILES—

In order to smooth the difficulties which have arisen on account of the reform law, we propose to adopt a means which, while satisfying the just requirements of the country, should re-establish peace in the minds and tranquillity in the conscience of all the inhabitants of the empire. For this purpose, when we were at Rome, we opened negotiations with the Holy Father, as universal chief of the Catholic Church.

The Papal Nuncio is now in Mexico; but to our extreme surprise he has declared that he is without instructions, and has to await them from Rome.

The unnatural situation in which we have continued, with difficulty, during seven months, admits of no more delay. It demands an immediate solution. We consequently charge you at once to propose suitable measures in order that justice may be administered without consideration of personal station; that legitimate interests created by laws may rest secure; correcting the excesses and injustices committed in their name; to provide for the maintenance of public worship and protection of other sacred matters placed under the safeguard of religion; and, finally, that the sacraments may be administered, and other functions of the sacred ministry be exercised throughout the empire without cost or charge to the people.

To this end, you will, before anything else, propose to us the revision of the operations of the mortmain and nationalization of ecclesiastical property, shaping it on the basis that legitimate transactions executed without fraud, and according to the laws which decreed such amortization, shall be ratified. Labor, in fact, according to the principle of free and ample toleration, keeping in view that the religion of the State is the Roman, Catholic and Apostolic.

In consequence of the early and inconvenient hour at which the Columbia leaves I have only time to add a word or two more.

The Belgian Legion continued to arrive at Vera Cruz, as many as five thousand having already landed. Some two thousand more are expected during next month.

At this moment—eleven A. M., the hour for closing the Columbia's mails—the Mexican mails have not yet been distributed; consequently I am without a single newspaper.

Capture and Execution of Notorious Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10, 1865.

Six inches of snow fell here to-day.

On Sunday a scouting party from Clarksville, Tenn., captured some of Cumberland river the notorious guerrilla leader Jake Sly. Sly and four of his men were executed on the spot, in retaliation for the murder of Union prisoners.

ABOLITION IN MISSOURI.

Important Action of the Constitutional Convention.

Ordinance Adopted for Immediate Emancipation, &c., &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10, 1865.

The resolutions for immediate emancipation were introduced in convention yesterday, but, after discussion, were informally laid aside to allow Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, to introduce his resolution for the appointment of eleven commissioners to whom should be referred the different articles of the present State constitution. After further debate the resolution was adopted, and this morning the President appointed Committees on Boundaries, Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, Education, Internal Improvement, Banks, Military, Secret of Government, Mode of Amending the Constitution and Miscellaneous Provisions.

Each of these committees is to carefully examine the parts of the present constitution referred to them, and respectfully report to the Convention such amendments thereto as they may consider expedient. Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, is chairman of the Committee on Legislation; Judge Glover, of St. Louis, on the Judicial Department; and Mr. Gilstrap, on the Mode of Amending the Constitution.

In addition to these a committee on emancipation was appointed, to which all resolutions, ordinances and bills on that subject will be referred, with instructions to report to-morrow, and another on the elective franchise and disfranchisement of rebels.

Colonel Kregel, President of the Constitutional Convention, has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court of the Western Department of Missouri, vice Judge Wells, deceased.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1865.

The State Convention has just passed the following ordinance of emancipation by a vote of 60 to 4:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled, that hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

The Reorganization of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 11, 1865.

The Union State Convention for the purpose of organizing a civil government in Tennessee assembled at the Capitol this morning. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. Samuel R. Rogers, of Knox county, was chosen President, and Abram Myers, S. C. Mercer and John Cons, of Nashville, Secretaries.

Nothing of importance was done to-day. The convention adjourned until to-morrow. Among the members in attendance were some of the ablest politicians in Tennessee. Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard are here, and attended the meeting to-day.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed all day, and the river is rising rapidly. There is ten feet of water on the shoals.

The Charges against Colonel Baker.

The statements of the press in relation to the case of Colonel Baker are at variance with the facts. He was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, committed while making the arrest of Dr. Gwynne. There seems to be no question but that Colonel Baker acted under authority and by sanction of the Treasury and War departments.

The circumstances attending the arrest of Dr. Gwynne are as follows:—Suspicious occurrences had arisen pointing towards Dr. Gwynne as being guilty of improper conduct. Those circumstances were canvassed at length among the heads of the various Treasury bureaus, and numerous consultations were held, at which Colonel Baker was present. Colonel Baker gave notice of his intent on to make the arrest. The police man, A. consultation was made by the Secretary of the Treasury to place Dr. Gwynne in the Old Capitol Prison. These facts prove incontrovertibly that Colonel Baker did not act without the requisite authority.

The decision in this case, there is no doubt, will be completely reversed.

CANADA.

Postponement of the Case of the St. Albans Raiders for Thirty Days, &c.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10, 1865.

In the case of the St. Albans raiders the judge overruled the objections made on Saturday by the defense. Thirty days' delay was applied for to allow the prisoners to procure evidence from Richmond. It was related by the crown counsel. The case will be continued to-morrow.

MONTREAL, C. E., Jan. 11, 1865.

The St. Albans raiders to-day got further evidence from Richmond. The case will be continued to-morrow.

The case of Burley was again before the court to-day. The original document, signed by Jeff. Davis, was produced. It authorized the raid. Objection was made to receiving it as evidence. The court adjourned to consider the objection.

TOMORROW, Jan. 11, 1865.

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The Passport System.

QUEBEC, Jan. 11, 1865.

Messrs. Emmons, and Lathrop, of Detroit, who have been here some days in communication with the government regarding the "passport" matter, have left for Washington on the same business.

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Galt House Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11, 1865.

At a very early hour this morning the Galt House was discovered to be on fire, and it is now at this time (half-past three A. M.) entirely in ruins.

A warehouse on the east side of the Galt House, occupied by O. W. Thomas and Andrew Buchanan, was also destroyed.

Opinions differ as to whether the fire was caused by incendiaries or not.

Many narrowly escaped from the house with life. Mr. Proctor, the star actor playing at Wood's theatre, with his baggage, and Mr. Vance, of Harrodsburg, Ky., and family, escaped safely, the latter with a trunk full of valuable papers.

Capt. S. Cushing Throckmorton and wife, Mr. F. J. Folk and Mr. Riggs escaped safely.

The insurance on the furniture in Denforth's agencies is \$90,000.

The best information at this hour indicates that no lives were lost, but this is as yet somewhat uncertain.

The United States Submarine Department, formerly Buchanan's tobacco warehouse, immediately in the rear of the Galt House, was not injured.

Medill and Mullen, clothiers, occupying a part of the building, lost heavily.

The aggregate loss is nearly a million of dollars. The fire is now entirely checked.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11, 1865.

The origin of the Galt House fire is still a mystery. The only person known to have perished in the flames is William Hanna, Shelby county, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11, 1865.

The remains of two bodies were discovered among the debris of the Galt House fire. They have not yet been identified.

SKETCH OF THE GALT HOUSE.

The Galt House, destroyed by fire on the 11th inst., is one of the landmarks of Louisville and the West. It is among the oldest buildings in the city, having been built as early as 1820, and has been noted from time immemorial as the "best hotel in the West." Charles Dickens gave it this title and reputation in his diary of his travels in this country, alluding to its air of luxuriance and cleanliness. Next to the Grand Hotel, at St. Louis, it was the largest hotel in the West. During the present war it has been the scene of many important and interesting events. In 1861 General Sherman, Buell, Anderson and others made their headquarters there. In September, 1862, General Jeff. Davis shot General William Nelson in the public hall of the building. Many not less interesting but less public scenes have taken place here, not the least interesting of which were the conference with Secretary Cameron, which resulted in General Sherman's removal from command in 1861, and the grand council of war which removed General Buell from the same command in 1862. The house had just changed hands, Captain Silas Miller, who was the lessee last year, retiring in favor of Mrs. Benjamin J. Adams, the present lessee. The building was owned by a stock company.

United States Senatorships.

BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1865.

The Massachusetts Senate has postponed the election of a United States Senator, in place of Henry Wilson, until the second Tuesday in February.

Wm. Pitt Fessenden was elected United States Senator to-day for six years, from the 4th of March next. In the Senate Mr. Fessenden had 27 votes, and in the House 116 to 23 for Hon. Wm. P. Haines, democrat.

Nathan A. Farwell was elected for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Fessenden to take charge of the Treasury Department.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11, 1865.

James Guthrie was elected United States Senator to-day on the first ballot, receiving sixty-five votes against fifty-six for Lovell H. Rouseau.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY—TWO ARRESTS ON SUSPICION—A PORTION OF THE GOODS RECOVERED.

Last Saturday night week the store of J. Meyer & Co., No. 408 Broadway, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of lace and fancy goods valued at \$600.

Information of the matter being duly reported to Chief Young, he deputed detectives Golden and Dusenbury to work up the case, and if possible to arrest the burglars. After making a series of inquiries, the detectives traced a portion of the stolen goods to a house in Fulton street, Brooklyn, where they were found in the possession of a man named Samuel Wolf, residing at No. 250 Grand street, this city.

In the premises of Mr. Wolf detectives Golden and Dusenbury found a large quantity of the goods stolen from Mr. Meyer's store. In explanation Mr. Wolf said he purchased the goods from Abraham Goldberg, of Suffolk street, but Goldberg pleaded entire ignorance of the matter, and pointed out the fact that he had no goods in his possession. Both Wolf and Goldberg were taken into custody and held for examination before Judge Hogan.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION ON AN AGED WOMAN.

Mrs. Catharine O'Brien, a woman over sixty years of age, recently appeared before Justice Connelley, of the Fourth District Police Court, and lodged a complaint against Michael Dunn, a hickman, charging him with the commission of an aggravated assault. Mrs. O'Brien, who lives in Fifty-second street, near Fifth avenue, alleges that on the night of the 17th ultimo Dunn came to her house, burst in the door, and after using the most abusive and obscene language, pulled her out of bed in her night clothes, after which he attempted to violate her person. Finding this failed, he then seized her by the hair of her head, and dragged her to the door. Mrs. O'Brien's daughter, Kate, who was in the room, jumped out the window in her nightgown, without shoes or stockings, and ran away. The next morning Mrs. O'Brien was found lying on the ground, and was taken to the hospital, where she is now recovering from her injuries.

Mrs. O'Brien was so severely injured that for some days she was under treatment in Bellevue Hospital. On Monday afternoon Dunn was arrested by Sergeant Lockwood and officer Van Arsdale, of the Nineteenth precinct, and taken before the magistrate who locked him up without bail to await examination.

On the night of the outrage Dunn made an effort to break into the premises of an old man named Daniel Allen, living near Mr. O'Brien's, but receiving a severe blow from an axe in Mr. Allen's hand he desisted and made his escape.

The police also charged last, in September last, Dunn broke into the house of a widow woman named Mary O'Neil, Fifty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, and committed a horrible outrage on the poor unprotected woman. For this Dunn was arrested, by officer McKelvey, of the Ninth precinct, and subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury; but Mrs. O'Neil consented to a settlement of the case with the accused, and consequently it was not brought to trial.

RESOLUTION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS WITH REGARD TO TESTIMONIALS TO POLICEMEN.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday passed the following resolution:—Resolved, That hereafter presents and testimonials by members of the force to any of the officers of the force will not be allowed, nor will any member of the force be allowed to collect money for the purpose of presenting testimonials to any member of the force.

General Butler.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 11.]

The New York Herald of yesterday contained the following report, which we find in no other New York paper:—

[The following is the despatch announcing the removal of General Butler.]

THOMAS.

The Rebel Army Reported Going into Winter Quarters at Corinth.

THE ESCAPE OF HOOD.

His Final Movements and Passage of the Tennessee.

Forrest Saves Hood from Utter Annihilation.

TENNESSEE FREE FROM REBELS.

General Thomas Expected at Richmond by Way of East Tennessee and Lynchburg, &c., &c., &c.

Hood Reported Fortifying Corinth.

Corinth, Jan. 11, 1865.

The remnant of Hood's army is reported fortifying Corinth with a view of going into winter quarters at that place. They are also said to be repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.]

Several members of General Wilson's staff arrived from the